Oxford Democrat.

No. 48, Vol. 2, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, April 4, 1843. Old Series, No. 6, Vol. 11.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Flint,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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POPULAR TALES.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE MOCK MARRIAGE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

'Scold, scold, thump, thump, scold, scold away!
There is no comfort in the house upon a washing day!'

Nonsense! I only wish the writer of those lines had been at our cottage by the old bridge on washing days, it would have made him sing other words to the same lively air, or I am sadly mistaken.

Washing day! why it was the happiest twelve hours of the week to 'us children.' We could scarcely sleep all the night before from fervent anticipations of the frolic which it brought. It was astonishing how our intellects were sharpened, and our ingenuity brought in force to devise ways and means for escaping school on that particular morning. * * * A nice tidy old creature was our washerwoman, one that an artist would have sketched in spite of himself, had he seen her wending along the shady path, in the cool morning, with a kerchief of brilliant cotton passed neatly over her cap, and tied beneath the chin. Gray or Page would have taken a fancy to the old woman, even before her sad, mild face came in view. There was something picturesque about her raiment, and her movements were in fine keeping with the dewy quietude reposing among the dark green foliage through which she was wholly revealed, or seen only by glimpses, as she came towards the cottage.

But there was sometimes another object which almost every young man of taste, even though not an artist, would have fancied—for Lida was possessed of a beauty so soft and delicate, that it seemed natural to the green woods, almost as the flowers that spring to life and perish there. Lida—sweet, pretty Lida—as we always called her, was a girl of some ten years old, when I could remember of her coming to the house with her mother—and she is almost the first object that I can remember—for she was just the creature to fasten herself on the mind of a child whose instinct it was to love the beautiful, and be grateful for kindness. Lida came with her mother every week for many a year; and 't was to her that our washing-day owed all its cheerfulness. The old woman brought her girl to 'take care of the children,' she said; and such care as she took to make us happy, was never so successfully exerted by mortal being before or since.

* * * * * *

A change fell upon our washing-days; the old woman came as usual, but, alas! Lida, dear Lida, no longer helped us gather sticks, from the drift heaps, or allowed her ringing laugh to set the birds a chirping, from sympathy in the pine woods. Lida was an apprentice now—learning a milliner's trade on Falls Hill. * * * But sometimes the young girl would start early, and come with her mother for a few moments Monday mornings; but she seemed more thoughtful than formerly, and there was something peculiarly sweet in her smile, which was more beautiful even than her pure, bird-like laugh. Her complexion settled into that clear pearly white which carries the idea of mental purity with it, while it indicates perfect health quite as truly as the richest bloom. Her eyes were very changeable, and shaded by the longest and most jetty lashes you ever saw; while her little mouth was bright and red as a ripe strawberry. When she smiled much, a dimple settled on her cheek and round her mouth, like the shadow of a honey-bee when hovering around a lily; and when Lida was seventeen, and had begun her apprenticeship, it was pleasant to observe how lovely the child had become as she approached the threshold of womanhood.

The milliner's shop where Lida worked, was in the second story of a dry-goods store, near the Episcopal church. There were two rooms in front, separated by a narrow entry; and as Miss Smith, the milliner, always took a remarkable fancy for fresh air whenever lawyer Gilbert was in the opposite room, and insisted that the door should be left open, Lida was hours together that she could not lift her eyes without knowing that a young man rather handsome, and with singularly fine eyes, sat within the adjoining room; though she never looked directly at him, or could see the least indication that he took any advantage of Miss Smith's liberality regarding the door.

Miss Smith was a town-bred, dashing milliner, rather social, and ready to impart information regarding former conquests in town, even to her apprentice girls, so long as they were content to admire and wonder at a respectful distance; but amid all her condescension she never once allowed 'our Lida' to forget the immeasurable distance that existed between a bleach-box and a wash-tub. She sat before her two apprentice girls, with one foot resting on the top of a bonnet-block, twisting up little bows of ribbon, and admiring the effect, like Calypso among her nymphs—that is, supposing the goddess had ever *condescended* to become useful without the least shadow of necessity, as Miss Smith affirmed was the case with herself. Sometimes the lady would quietly steal a glance through her black ringlets to observe if the lawyer were remarking the elegance of her position; and as the girls seldom lifted their eyes in that direction, it was easy to indicate the force of her charms by exclamations of 'Dear me! I wonder why Mr. Gilbert is always looking this way! What can he find so interesting? I really wish he would not sit so exactly against the door!'

Had the girls looked toward the lawyer's office at such times, they would have seen him tranquilly poring over a very new volume in paper binding, with his back toward the door, his chair balanced on two legs, and his feet resting on the edge of a table covered with law books in sheepskin backs, perfectly untarnished, a pair of boxing-gloves, a flute, quantities of writing-paper, and pens without number. If Mr. Gilbert really was attracted by the bold, black eyes which were so often bent upon him, or the beauty of a neck more than usually exposed when the weather was warm enough for doors to be left open, he was enough of a lawyer to avoid the observation of witnesses to his delinquencies; and though Miss Smith's evidence passed very well before her elder apprentice, and dear, unsophisticated Lida, it was good for nothing in a court of law, and no damages were likely to follow.

It would have been a very unprincipled thing in the young lawyer, had the deep flounces and pretty cap, which Miss Smith set for him, taken effect—for he was already engaged to a young lady who had just returned from boarding-school in New Haven; and the fine old homestead, which stood a little back from the church, embowered in a grove of oaks, and with an old fashioned flower garden attached, was at that very moment tumultuous with the noise of workmen who were preparing it for the reception of a bride—lawyer Gilbert's bride.

Once or twice, Mr. Gilbert did actually lift his eyes from the paper-bound volume, when his position admitted of the effort without too much trouble, and looked earnestly into the milliner's room; but as Miss Smith leaned her head, and cast a side glance through the interstice thus made between two of her longest curls, she saw that his eyes were fixed, not on her, but on the drooping lids and dark lashes of Lida, the washerwoman's daughter.

He might well gaze on the innocent picture of that young girl, as she sat on a low stool, bending over her work with her dark hair twisted in a single massive braid around her finely moulded head, her tiny foot creeping out from the folds of her calico dress, and her small hand fluttering about the rose-colored silk she was sewing, like a bird coquetting with a flower. And the milliner might, indeed, experience an uncomfortable sensation as she turned her kindling eyes on the unconscious possessor of so much loveliness—especially as lawyer Gilbert never turned a page that afternoon without stealing a look at the gentle girl from over the top of his volume.

The next morning Lida was banished to a front window directly out of range with the door. The prettiest prospect imaginable lay before it; and the poor girl was delighted with the change. Bred to the fields as she had been, it was so pleasant to look up from her work now and then, and rest her aching eyes with a glance at the green trees, and the cool blue sky beyond. She was very grateful for the change in her position, and thanked the milliner so sweetly again and again, that the lady really began to applaud herself for having done a kind action—a sensation which, from its extreme novelty, must have been exceedingly agreeable.

Directly before Lida's window was a closely trampled greensward, divided by the highway as it curved up from the valley. Opposite stood a huge willow tree, with a profusion of delicate foliage drooping over its heavy branches to the ground. Behind this tree was a two-story house, white as a snow-drift, and surrounded by rose thickets; a light portico was over the front door, and around one of its slender pillars a single honeysuckle-vine had twisted itself like a wreath. The house was so near that Lida could almost count the crimson blossoms from her seat by the window, and when a young girl would come into a portico with a book, which she never read, or an embroidery-frame, which she never used, Lida would ply her needle with great diligence, and blush to be so earnestly regarded by the most accomplished and haughty girl in our village. She knew this young lady was the intended bride of Mr. Gilbert, but never dreamed that it was his presence near a window, with his flute, that drew Miss Warner's attention to the building. Poor Lida! in the innocence of her heart, she was beginning to think that the boarding-school graduate had taken a fancy to her, and was desirous of an acquaintance.

In order to interest lawyer Gilbert, Miss Smith had already exhausted all positive means of attack. She had sent to his room for a volume of Byron, she dotted on his poetry, it was so soft, and would be *so* obliged if Mr. Gilbert favored her by the loan of Childe Harold, or Manfred, or his comedies.

Mr. Gilbert returned answer that his copy of Byron was sent to Miss Warner, across the way.

Miss Smith's compliments again. 'Would Mr. Gilbert oblige her by playing that lovely air once more—Miss Smith was so delighted with it.'

Mr. Gilbert unscrewed his flute, laid it on the table, and then returned his most respectful compliments to Miss Smith, but the physician had forbidden him to practice more than fifteen minutes at a time, under any circumstances.

The milliner could hit on no other device, so she gave an additional flounce to her dress, let down a ringlet of more subduing length from her hair, moved her work-table decidedly opposite the door, and had resolved on a seige, the success of which must depend on her own personal attractions; when Lida became an apprentice, and was banished to the window.

During the four days that followed the punishment intended for Lida, Miss Smith was in fine spirits.—Mr. Gilbert not only looked toward her more than twenty times a day, but on one instance he paused in the entry passage, and took a step toward the door, as if tempted to enter. But he changed his mind, and in a few minutes Lida saw him cross the highway, enter the white portico opposite, and sit down by the young lady who was loitering away the morning in its shade.

The next day it rained, and every thing looked dull and miserable. The water-drops pattered ceaselessly against the windows, and the old willow stood on the green with its branches drooping to the earth, like the plumage of a great bird that could find no shelter. The room was cold and cheerless. Miss Smith sat by her table, disappointed and cross. The moist air, which swept in from the entry, took the stiffening from her silks, and if she closed the door, all hopes of seeing the lawyer were at an end for the day. She would have submitted to the faded lustre of her goods, but when the damp had taken her ringlets out of curl, and began to chill her neck, she flung a shawl over her shoulders, tore up a bonnet pattern to roll her hair in, and putting on the worst of tempers with her altered looks, ordered the doors closed, and determined to make a miserable day of it.

A knock at the door.

'Come in,' said Miss Smith; 'Lida, go and get the black crape bonnet you altered yesterday, the boy has come after it, I suppose.'

Lida had scarcely time to lay down her work, when the door opened and Mr. Gilbert walked quietly into the room.

Miss Smith blushed crimson, dropped her shawl, and seemed tempted to commence depredations on the curl-papers forthwith. Lida took up her work again, and Mr. Gilbert sat down amid a torrent of compliments from Miss Smith, and began to turn over a volume of Byron, which he had brought in his hand.

He had done himself the pleasure of bringing the book which Miss Smith desired.

Miss Smith was delighted—would Mr. Gilbert oblige her by reading a few pages, if he was not too much engaged—she had been informed that he read beautifully.

Mr. Gilbert would be too happy, but the light was so dim that he must sit by the window—so moving his chair with the self-possession of a man accustomed to having his own way—he sat down within a few paces of Lida. She did not look up, but the most delicate of all blushes broke into her cheek, and the young man saw that her fingers were a little tremulous, as she bent diligently over her work. He seemed busy searching for a favorite poem, and Miss Smith took advantage of the opportunity to let down a quantity of black hair, which the mutilated pattern had failed to render more than wavy, and giving her curls a slight shake, she drew her chair to the window, ordered Lida to place a block for her feet, and folding her hands with a graceful languor composed herself to listen.

It would be quite superfluous to say how many times the sensitive Miss Smith lifted her hands, and exclaimed—'Beautiful! Exquisite! Oh! how sweet!' while the reading of Childe Harold went on; or to give any description of the color which glowed and deepened in the cheek of our Lida, and the pleasure which filled those soft eyes till they sparkled like gems beneath her drooping lashes. But it is quite necessary to inform the reader that after this rainy day, Mr. Gilbert was a constant visiter at the milliner's shop—that he read Childe Harold quite through, and when Miss Smith solicited some of the shorter poems, he looked at Lida and answered no—he would read them to Miss Smith, but not there. Miss Smith was delighted with this indication that her neighbor desired a *tete-a-tete*, and Lida, who had heard Byron for the first time—though she had read more than most girls of her age—was quite unconscious of the compliment paid to her purity of character in the denial. The lawyer had a large library, and there was no lack of books for perusal. Lida seldom spoke while he was reading, but it was pleasant for an indolent and refined man like Gilbert to study the changes of her sweet face. It was like a volume of 'unwritten poetry,' which no one could read but himself. In less than a week his easy chair was wheeled into the milliner's room every day, and he was quite domesticated among the straw trimmings, scraps of satin, and pasteboard chips, that littered the floor.

A sense of aristocratic distinction is a remarkable pleasant feeling, but in order to enjoy it perfectly, there must be some companionship. It was very pleasant and agreeable for Miss Warner to return from a four years' residence at school, to be the richest and most accomplished belle of a country village. It was pleasant to be engaged to a wealthy and handsome young man like Gilbert, but as she did not care for books, had no one but a widowed mother to bestow the flattery which schoolmates barter one with the other, as she detested all useful employment, it was to be expected that her time must pass somewhat heavily, especially after the first objects that presented themselves when she went to lounge away her mornings in the portico, where the sweet face of our Lida bent over her work, by the opposite window, and just beyond, the dark locks and white forehead of her own affianced husband. Miss Warner was not absolutely jealous but she was very idle, and so, naturally enough, began to think it just possible that the country milliner might have received something worth looking at from town. One morning, she was seen crossing the highway, elaborately dressed, with delicate peach blossom gloves on her pretty hands, with a deep fringed parasol guarding her face from the sun. There was a great deal of artificial grace in her step as she glided over the green sward, and the little affected knock which she gave to the milliner's door was eloquent of high breeding. Then there was the patronizing bend to Miss Smith, the gracefully extended hand to Gilbert, and the quiet stare at poor Lida, who sat blushing like a guilty thing by the window. Gilbert touched his lips to peach blossom glove, but when he saw the supercilious look fixed on Lida, he dropped it again, and a dash of color swept over his forehead. Miss Smith was full of delight, exhibited all her finery, and distilled more flattery into a conversation of fifteen minutes, about blue ribbons and leghorn flats, than was ever bestowed in the same time on those ladies who purchase it by the year, in the form of 'a humble companion.'

Miss Warner's dignity was not of an order to withstand this incense to her vanity, and even if her affianced husband had not been a constant visiter, it is doubtful if the honeysuckle portico would not soon have been abandoned for the milliner's room and its gossiping freedom.

In less than a fortnight, the peach blossom gloves were soiled by constant use, and if Gilbert was a feature in the milliner's shop, his lady-love haunted it almost as regularly as he did. She thought Miss Smith 'such a nice creature—such a dear, good soul—so capable of appreciating true elegance of manner—so very tasteful in her bonnets and fancy caps.' It was beautiful to see how condescending the sated Miss became, how useful she made herself in snipping up little bits of satin, and how prettily she would ask Gilbert if he did not think *she* would make a good milliner, if she should not learn the trade, and other important questions, which must have diversified the passage of Milton and Young, which he was reading, with an agreeable variety.

The jealousy which springs from affection painfully aroused, cannot be divested of generosity; but that which arises from mortified vanity, is bitter and implacable. It was not long before Miss Smith became convinced that the gentle girl who sat listening with such intense interest to every word that dropped from the eloquent lips of lawyer Gilbert, was his sole attraction to the room, and a few adroit words to his affianced bride were enough to arouse her attention to the damask color that came and went in the poor girl's cheek whenever young Gilbert addressed her.

'Artful wretch!' muttered the future bride, setting her pearl white teeth passionately together as she spoke; '*she* think of attracting him!' and with a slight scornful laugh, in which the milliner joined, she began practicing her steps in a distant corner of the room.

Gilbert went home that night with his affianced bride, and the next day he sent in a book for Lida, but avoided the milliner's room altogether. The young apprentice only saw him as he crossed the green toward the building; his countenance was very serious, and he seemed to avoid looking toward the window.

Just at night Miss Warner came in. She took the milliner into a distant part of the room and as they conversed in low voices, a scornful laugh now and then reached the apprentice, who had become nervous and sensitive, she scarcely knew why. Miss Smith followed her visiter to the entry.

'It is well I mentioned it in time,' she said, in a confidential whisper.

Miss Warner tore her glove as she attempted to draw it on.

'A pretty speculation for a washerwoman's daughter!' she said, with a curling lip.

'But he cared nothing about her?' rejoined Miss Smith, a little anxiously.

'No indeed; he was quite angry at the charge, and consented to stay from your room forever, if I desired it.'

'She would have made a splendid mistress for the homestead up yonder,' rejoined Miss Smith, with another low, disagreeable laugh; 'it is almost a pity she failed in her aim upon it.'

'Splendid!' exclaimed the bride, with a light mocking laugh; 'but no, no—I should not so much regard seeing him the son-in-law of a washerwoman, but it would break my heart to know that any one but myself was mistress of the homestead and property.'

'Hark! did you not hear some one moving in his office?' said the milliner, listening apprehensively.

Miss Warner listened a moment, and then answered, in a faint voice—

'No; it cannot be. I saw him going to the house just as I came in.'

'Let us move away from his door, there is no harm in that,' whispered Miss Smith, and they walked down the entry conversing together. After a little while, the sound of their but-half suppressed laughter filled the little apartment.

'It would be a capital joke!' said the milliner.

'Just the punishment she deserves, presumptuous creature!' was the reply.

'But can you persuade him to join us?' was the next question.

'*He shall!*'

Gilbert was standing that night in the little portico of his bride's dwelling. It was a lovely evening: every thing was deluged with a flood of pearly moonlight, and the dew lay like rain drops among the crimson flowers which shed a rich fragrance from the honeysuckle vine. *She* was by his side, his arm had been around her waist, and but a few moments before his eyes had bent with tender and affectionate earnestness on her face, but now his arms were folded, and he looked almost sternly upon her.

'Do you really desire this, Louisa?' he said, in a deep, constrained voice; 'would you ever respect me again, if I could do so cruel, so unmanly an act?'

'I will never love you again, if you do not!' was the petulant reply.

An expression almost of disgust swept over the young man's face, and his lips trembled as he spoke.

'Tell me, have you been to Miss Smith's room to day?' he inquired.

'Yes—I was there just at sunset. But why do you ask?'

'No matter! Have you thought this all over: are you resolved to deceive this poor girl!'

'Resolute!'

'And you are willing that I devote myself to win her affections!'

'They are already given, without the trouble of asking.'

Gilbert's brow contracted in the moonlight, and the word 'Unwomanly!' was smothered between his compressed lips.

'And you will assist me—will tell her that you resign all claims on my hand—on the homestead and property?' he added, with a slight and bitter emphasis on the last words.

She did not observe it, but answered eagerly—

'Yes—yes; I will do my part to perfection—how mortifying the truth will be when she thinks herself Mrs. Gilbert and finds that it is all a joke.'

'But think of the shock it will give her pride and delicacy—'

'Add refinement; pray, add refinement!'—said the young girl, scornfully; 'pride, delicacy and refinement are such common attributes to the daughters of our washerwomen!'

'You are only doing this to annoy me,' said the young man; 'so good night, you will throw off the cruel wish before morning.'

'*Shall* I?' replied the girl, with a slow bend of the head.

Gilbert turned away, and taking up his hat, was about to leave the house, but she laid her hand on his arm, and looked smilingly in his face.

'They tell me the house is finished—will you take me to look at it in the morning!'

'If you desire it,' was the cold and abstracted reply.

'Well; I shall be ready at ten. Good night!' and gaily kissing her hand, the young creature glided into the house.

'It *was* her voice then, and she was planning this design with that infamous milliner. I would not believe my own senses, till she confirmed them. But she will not persist in any thing so cruel: it is absurd to suppose so. If she does; if she does; I will obey her.'

As he muttered these words, the young man walked slowly from the house.

How melancholly poor Lida had been all the previous day; how many strange conjectures had passed through her brain regarding the remarkable absence of Mr. Gilbert. They haunted her all night, and in the morning, when she came along the foot-path through the fields tears stood in her eyes more than half the way. She had cast many a sad, earnest gaze through the shop-window, before she saw Gilbert and Miss Warner coming through the opposite portico. The sight made the heart struggle with a throb of of pain in Lida's bosom, and a mist came over her eyes till they could scarcely discern the needle with which she seemed occupied. They were coming toward the shop, and the sound of their footsteps in the entry made the young girl tremble in her seat.

'Come,' said Miss Warner, addressing the milliner, 'put on your bonnet. We are going up to the house and want your opinion.'

Miss Smith ran for her bonnet, and for the first time in her life, the young lady addressed the apprentice.

'Get your sun-bonnet,' she said, 'you can go with us.'

The blood rushed over Lida's face, and she would have refused; but Miss Warner whispered a word to her lover, and he pressed Lida to go with such respectful earnestness, that she arose, tied on her little straw cottage, and was ready to attend them long before Miss Smith made her appearance.

The homestead was a large and superior old mansion for a country village. Its material was heavy, and touched with the brown tinge of age; the trees around it were majestic, and its shrubbery luxuriant; its furniture was that of another century, old fashioned and massive, but Gilbert had interspersed it with chairs and tables of lighter and more recent model; and the gloom which low ceilings give to an apartment was relieved by tall mirrors and modern windows, which were cut from ceiling to floor. Altogether, it was the dwelling which a domestic and studious person would have preferred above all others.

Lida had never seen any thing half so splendid before, but there was a heavy feeling at her heart which mere novelty could not dispel. She followed her conductors up the broad stairs, heard them admire the ballusters of dark mahogany, and walked through the chambers like one in a dream. She was pale, bewildered, and sick at heart, almost for the first time in her life.

There was one room on the first floor which Gilbert had fitted up exclusively for his bride.—It had but one bay window, which opened upon the most verdant nook of the old fashioned garden; and this window required no drapery, for an immense white rose-tree was trained along the casement, till a profusion of thick green leaves and snowy blossoms dropped like a curtain over the upper part, and when the sash was open a storm of fragrant leaves fell like snowflakes all over the rich old easy chairs and moss-like carpet which decorated the room. On a curious little table, with legs carved and twisted together like a knot of serpents, lay a guitar, with an azure ribbon just attached, and as yet unused; a superb old book-case, crowded with neatly bound volumes, stood opposite the bay window, and a little French work-table, perfectly new, occupied a corner close by.

Miss Warner flung herself on a seat, and taking up the guitar, began to trifle with the strings, as she turned with an unpleasant smile toward Lida.

'How would you like this room for your own?' she said.

'Me?' said Lida, faintly; 'I have never dreamed of living in such a place as this.'

'But you can live here if you like,' replied the milliner.

'My mother was well off once, and she would not let me 'live out' for any thing,' said the apprentice, for she could only imagine that Miss Warner wished to engage her for 'help,' when she should take possession of the homestead; 'besides, I am not strong enough for very hard work!'

'Oh, we didn't mean that,' replied the milliner; 'Mr. Gilbert wants a wife, and as this lady here has taken a fancy that he likes your rather better than he does her, she is quite willing that he makes you mistress of the homestead, instead of herself.'

'Don't say so—it is cruel to joke in this manner!' said the bewildered girl, turning very pale; 'I am sure, quite sure that Mr. Gilbert never thought of me!' Lida spoke hastily, but in a faint voice, and she had a look of troubled doubt in her eyes, as if she almost hoped they would contradict her.

'But he does think of you—he told me so last night!' said Miss Warner; 'and if I am willing to give him up, what harm can come of it?'

'And *could* you give him up!' said Lida, clasping her small hands with an energy which bespoke her astonishment that any one could resign, of her own free will, a being so perfect.

'Oh, Mr. Gilbert is not the only agreeable man on earth,' replied the young lady, removing the azure ribbon from her neck, and laying down the guitar; 'I am perfectly willing to resign him at any moment—so prepare for the wedding to-morrow, if you like!'

As she spoke, Miss Warner and her companion glided from the room. Lida had no power to follow, she was confused and strengthless, a mist came over her sight, and sinking to a seat she covered her face with both hands, and remained in a state of mental bewilderment, almost unconscious of the solitude which surrounded her.

Miss Warner and the milliner met Gilbert in the hall, and both were laughing as they moved toward him.

'We have broken the ice for you,' said Miss Warner; 'she is in the little room yonder, quite prepared for a proposal.'

'And you are really determined to carry this hoax to an end?' inquired the lawyer, gravely.

'Oh! by all means,' was the reply; 'it really is ridiculous, the idea of her believing us. I wish you had seen her clasp those hands, and wonder how I *could* give you up. Go—go!—before she takes it into her head to follow us. But I say, Gilbert, do remove that horrid little table with the twisted legs—it is such a fright.'

'It was my mother's,' replied the lawyer, quietly.

'Well—well it can be put in the garret and kept quite safe. But go along—your lady-love is waiting.'

Mr. Gilbert stood motionless in the hall till his affianced bride and her companion disappeared amid the oaks; he then turned with a calm free and resolute step toward the little room where Lida had been left. She was still sitting in the easy chair, sobbing like a child, and tears were breaking, like half confined jewels, through the slender fingers that concealed her face.

Gilbert approached with a noiseless tread, and gently taking one of the hands from her face, pressed it to his lips. She started up, and tried to conceal her tears with the remaining hand, while her brow and face and neck were deluged with crimson.

His voice was strangely tender and musical for the cruel plot he was acting.

'They have told you no falsehood, Lida,' he said, 'I do indeed love you—very, much. Will you come and live with me here in this pleasant old house where my parents were so happy?—Can you love me, and study for my sake, when we are married?—for if you can answer yes, to what I have said, with your whole heart, in three days you shall be my own sweet wife!

The poor girl, could not answer—she was perfectly overcome by the sensation of exquisite happiness that thrilled every nerve.

'Why do you weep so, Lida? Am I annoying you by these questions?'

'No—no,' said the young girl, half lifting her eyes to his face, 'it is not that! I am so surprised, so shocked—so very, very happy—' she broke off in confusion, turned her head away an instant, and then looked him earnestly in the face.

'You are sincere with me?' she said; 'I half suspected that Miss Warner guessed how much—I mean how well I thought of you—and so was trying to punish me with false thoughts; but you, Mr. Gilbert, you could not have the heart to trifle with me so dreadfully—it would kill me, it would indeed!'

Gilbert tried to look in the soft eyes, lifted so full of eloquence to his face, but he felt the hot blood rush up to his forehead, and answered hurriedly that he was most sincere, most earnest to make her his wife. He kissed her forehead as the words were uttered, and when she became suddenly conscious that they were alone in the house, and wished to leave it, he drew her arm respectfully through his and conducting her to the hall, went in search of Miss Warner and her companion. They were in the garden, chatting in high spirits, full of laughter at the success of their scheme.

And how did you succeed? did she suspect? how did she act? they exclaimed together running eagerly toward him

'As you predicted,' replied the lawyer, with a grave smile; 'your bleasant little hoax will be carried out three evenings from this.'

'But I have just been thinking—who can we find that will play the minister?' exclaimed Miss Warner.

'Here *is* a dilemma!' chimed in the milliner.

'Not in the least,' replied Gilbert; 'I have thought of that already. My friend Morris, who graduated with me at Yale last year, is just the man. He looks as much like a parson as if bred to the cloth—I will ride in town in the morning, and let him into our frolic.'

'There—now all is arranged. We must give her a wedding-dress, Gilbert, and that will console her for your loss,' said Miss Warner.

They walked towards the house and found Lida standing in the Hall. She advanced to the milliner, as she came in.

'I am not well enough to work this afternoon—can I go home?'

'Oh, certainly! We cannot expect you to think of a trade now,' said the milliner, casting a glance of sly ridicule at Miss Warner. 'Mr. Gilbert, of course, will see you home.'

The blood burned in Lida's cheek, but she answered, with quiet dignity, that she wished to see her mother alone.

'Then she is not out washing to-day?' inquired the milliner, with another covert look at Gilbert and his companion.

Lida could not understand the low malice of the question, so she answered quietly that her mother was at home, and left the party, when they went toward the milliner's work-room.

The next morning the washerwoman was at our house very early—she wished to consult with those who had been kind friends to her, regarding the strange proposal which her daughter had received. Mr. Gilbert had been at her house the night before, she said, and every thing was settled for a wedding on the next evening but one. Of course, no opinion could be given after affairs had gone so far; so consenting that 'the children' might come to see Lida on her wedding day, our mother allowed the kind woman to depart without expressing any of the misgivings that beset her own mind.

Mr. Gilbert drove by our house during the afternoon, and took the New Haven road. The second day from that we were permitted to visit the washerwoman's house, behind Castle Rock.

It was a bright day, and the little house looked neat and cheerful as we approached it, through a foot path cut across a meadow, golden with butter cups and motted lilies. Lida was gathering flowers from a little yard which surrounded the door in her dwelling, and in a few moments we were busy as herself gathering daisies from the meadow, and the wild honey-suckle from the rocks, which we brought down in armsful, and heaped on the door-step ready for use.

Before sunset the widow's house might have been mistaken for a sylvan lodge, it was so fragrant with blossoms. The whole dwelling contained but three apartments, a kitchen and two small sleeping rooms; but these were as neat as human hands could make them. The pine floors and splint chairs were scoured as white as it was possible for wood to become, the little old-fashioned looking glasses were crowned with asparagus branches, where the red berries hung thick and bright as coral drops along the delicate green spray; the scant window curtains, of coarse but snow white muslin, were festooned with wild blossoms and ground pine woven together—while that in the 'spare bedroom' was looped up to a single wreath of wild roses and sweet brier, which filled the window with a delicious fragrance. On the little table, in this apartment, stood a japan waiter, with a decanter of wine in the middle, surrounded by slender wine glasses; and a fine napkin was spread over a loaf of cake close by. A dress of purest muslin lay upon a counterpane of old fashioned dimity, that covered the bed like a sheet of snow.

We stood by while the old woman arrayed her child for the bridal, and wondered why her hands should tremble so, and why the tears should fill our Lida's eyes so constantly, when she observed her mother's agitation.

It was scarcely dark when we saw a party of two ladies, and as many gentlemen, coming along the foot path toward the house. The washerwoman closed the bed-room door; and went out to receive the guests, leaving us with the bride.—How beautiful and pure she looked in the simple dress, that had exhausted all the money which her mother had hoarded up for the winter in the purchase. The black hair which she usually wore twisted in one heavy woof over her head was now divided into three rich braids, and knotted together on one side, just back of the ear by a single white rose. Another bud, with the blush leaves just bursting assunder, lay within the folds of sheer muslin that covered her bosom. When she placed it there, Lida's cheek grew pale and her hands began to tremble, for that moment she heard Gilbert's step in the next room. It was instantly drowned by voices of Miss Warner & the milliner both in high and cheerful conversation. The sound only caused our friend to tremble the more. But when her mother came into the room, folded her in a kind embrace, and led her toward the young man who came forward to receive her, a soft blush broke over her cheek, and her fingers wove themselves in his confidently as if she had nothing to fear then, yet could not help trembling all the time.

'Be kind to my child,' said the washerwoman, gently, 'when I was married to her father he was prosperous, happy and proud as you are. He died and left me in poverty. His child has never heard a rash word beneath this humble roof—be gentle to her, as I have been.'

The old woman sat down, and bending her head began to smooth the folds of her faded silk dress, and thus she tried to conceal the tears that her own words had unlocked.

Gilbert did not answer, but his cheek turned a shade paler, and he bent his eyes almost sternly on the two females who had urged him into his present enbarrassing position.

The young student arose. He had been wisely chosen by the plotters, for never was clerical dignity more thoroughly put on. He looked serious and earnest enough to have deceived more suspicious persons than Lida and her honest-hearted mother. He pronounced the ceremony with impressive solemnity—so impressive that Miss Warner and her companion could hardly suppress their laughter at his successful acting.

The young couple sat down. Lida, pale confused & trembling; but Gilbert sat motionless, and with his eyes bent stedfastly on the two females who were a little nearer the door. They were whispering together. Miss Warner seemed striving to suppress her inclination to mirth till the proper time, and a slight giggle now and then broke from the milliner at the exquisite success of their joke.

The washerwoman arose and brought forth cake and wine. Lida could not taste a drop, but she touched her lips to the glass, while Gilbert drained his to the bottom. The milliner was compelled to set her wine on a table, to conceal the laughter which shook her hand—while Miss Warner gracefully drank to the bride.

'And now,' said the young lady, setting down her glass, and dusting the crumbs of cake from her white gloves, 'as our amusement is over for the evening, we will return home, if you are ready, Mr. Gilbert.'

Lida lifted her eyes almost in terror to the man whom she believed to be her husband, while the washerwoman arose from her seat and looked Miss Warner keenly in the face.

'You need not look at me so voraciously, good woman,' said the unfeeling girl; 'if I have lent Mr. Gilbert to Miss Lida here, it was for our mutual amusement; but play cannot last forever, and as it is getting dark, we must go home again.'

'Very much delighted with our little party,' chimed in Miss Smith; if you ever get up a wedding *in earnest*, this would be a delicate pattern. I trust the bride will not feel so much exalted, that she cannot come to her work in the morning.'

The washerwoman was deadly pale; she lifted her hand as if to enforce silence on the flippant mockery with which she was insulted, and stepping a pace forward, was about to address the man who had violated the peace of her home; but Lida had risen to her feet, and would have fallen, but Gilpert reached forth his arm, and drawing her to his bosom, kissed her forehead, and her pale lips, while he trembled from head to foot:

'What means this?' exclaimed Miss Warner grasping his arm in passionate amazement;—'what means this, in my presence, sir?'

'It means,' said Gilbert, who lifted his head, and looked firmly around, 'it means that she is my wife, my own beloved and wedded wife before God and in the sight of man! Weak, wicked girl; did you believe me so base; so utterly devoid of all manhood, that I should lend myself to a plot so atrocious? I loved you, Louisa; at least I thought so; and when I was flung into the dangerous society of a creature so good and lovely as this young girl, who is my wife, I felt that your fears were well founded, that my allegiance to yourself was in danger, I consented, as an honorable man should, to see her no more.—You were not satisfied with this submission to a just demand; but would have made me a villain; & after that would have married the dastard for the sake of *his property and the homestead!*'

Before the last words were fairly uttered, Miss Warner had dropped to the floor in violent hysterics, and some two hours after she undertook rather an unpleasant walk home through the damp grass, between the crest fallen milliner, and the young clergyman.

The next day she had the satisfaction of seeing Gilbert drive toward the homestead in a barouche which had been purchased for another occasion, and in the back seat was the washerwoman, in a new straw bonnet and that identical red cloak; by her side sat our Lida, looking as pretty as a snow drop, a sight which made the village aristocrat rather out of conceit with the 'mock marriage;' but we were perfectly satisfied; true, we were obliged to look out for new help; but the homestead gained a capital house keeper in the washerwoman, and the most lovely, joyous, and warm hearted little mistress you ever saw, when it received 'our Lida.'

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 24.

A resolution was passed expressive of the high estimate felt by the Senate for the learning, piety and christian virtues of their chap'ain, Rev John H. Ingraham: Also a resolution returning the thanks of the Senate to Jere Haskell, Secretary of the Senate, for the courteous, able and correct manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office during the session.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a list of the Acts and Resolves which he had signed, and also the following communication:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A bill entitled "an act increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of civil actions, and establishing courts of trial, in each city, town and plantation in this State," has been presented to me this morning; but the mass of business pressing itself on my attention at this moment, when the Houses of the Legislature are about to adjourn, prevents its receiving that consideration to which it is entitled.

Its leading emetments appear intended to effect a great change in the system of judicial proceedings, that has, heretofore, been in vogue in this State; and they are of so important a character, that I feel it due to official responsibility to retain it for examination and advisement, under the provisions of the Constitution.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

Council Chamber, 24th March, 1843.

On motion of Mr. *Hubbard*, a Resolution was adopted, complimentary to the manner in which the Messenger and Assistant Messenger of the Senate have discharged their respective duties.

Senator Andersen introduced the following resolution with a really beautiful address. It was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Virgil D. Parris, its President, for the able, impartial, dignified and courteous manner, in which he has presided over our deliberations, during the period he has occupied the chair, and our wishes for his safe return to his family and his customary avocations among his constituents, and the blessings in future, of a large share of health and prosperity.

The President of the Senate then rose and said:—Senators:—

For the vote you have just adopted, be pleased to accept my unaffected thanks.

Called on to preside over your deliberations, at a period of the session when the duties of the chair are peculiarly arduous, I felt encouraged to undertake them, only by a consciousness of impartial purposes & by the hope of your kind support. For the liberal measure with which that support has been rendered to me, be pleased again to accept my thanks.

The session of the Legislature about to terminate, has been occupied with the consideration of measures not exceeded in number, variety and magnitude, by the business of any preceding session. Let us hope that sound discretion, honest purposes and candid deliberation have conduced to results favorable to the best interests of the State: and that if the session has been protracted somewhat beyond the expectations of our constituents, the expense has been more than compensated by the patient hearing of the various parties, who have applied for the Legislative interposition, called for by their several wants. Let us rather rejoice that the vigorous youth of our State presents so many newly developing intercsts, than repine that the aid of the Legislature is needed to foster and protect them.

Grateful to you for the many favors you have conferred upon me, and ardently praying for each and all of you, the fullest success in your various objects in life, permit me in conclusion, to hope you may reach your homes in health and safety, and find that the same Providence which has watched over you while engaged in the discharge of your public trusts, has extended its sheltering protection to your families and friends.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Bridgham, adjourned *sine die*.

IN HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 24.

The thanks of the House were presented to William T. Johnson, Clerk, and James C. Madigan, Assistant Clerk, for the faithful and gentlemanly manner in which they had performed their duties.

Mr. Morse of Bath, offered the following Resolve:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House, be presented to the Hon. David Dunn, for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker, during the twenty-third session of the Legislature.

This Resolve was read by the Clerk, and unanimously passed.

The Speaker then made the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I freely tender you my thanks for your continued kindness and courtesy, towards me as your Speaker; and now at the close of your public labors, I wish you a pleasant journey to your homes, and to the land of eternal rest.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the House adjourned without day.

TITLES OF ACTS

Passed by the twenty-third Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor, A. D. 1843.

AN ACT—to change the name of the town of Almond; to set off a part of the town of Penobscot to the town of Surry; additional to an act to incorporate the trustees of Bethel Academy; to incorporate the town of Mason; authorizing the assessment of a State tax on the town of Auburn; for the relief of the town of Minot; to incorporate the Bartlett Cemetery; to authorize the county commissioners of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln to lay out a road over the bridge erected over the New Meadows River at a place called little Bull rock; to set off part of the town of Hope in the county of Waldo and annex the same to the town of Appleton; in addition to chapter one hundred and twelve of the Revised statutes; to repeal an act entitled an act to repeal "an act to incorporate the Kennebec Dam company," also "an act additional to an act to incorporate the Kennebec Dam company"; explanatory of the 24th 57th and 58th sections of the 14th chapter of the revised statutes; in relation to the tax assessed on the members of the Brunswick village corporation, to authorize the town of Milford to build a part of a certain road in the town of Greenbush and for other purposes; repealing so much of section 7 of chapter 4 of the revised statutes as requires the governor to transmit to other State a copy of the bound public documents; to incorporate the town of Hanover; to repeal an act entitled "an act authorizing the erection of a bridge over New Meadows river"; to provide in part for the expenditures of government; additional to an act establishing the county of Piscataquis; relating to town lines; to incorporate the Orono Mechanics' Association; to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Miles Fowler and Jane Fowler; to incorporate the Belfast Steam Boat Wharf Company; additional to an act to incorporate the Piscataquis Mutual Insurance Company; relating to taxes assessed on the Stillwater village corporation; to incorporate the Dead River Dam Company; amendatory to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Kennebec Log Driving company; additional to an act to incorporate the Kennebec Locks and Canals company; additional to chapter 115 revised statutes; concerning suits where either of the District Judges is a party; to incorporate the Levant Mechanic Association; to incorporate the Hancock Agricultural Society; to change the name of the town of Ueber; to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between James Starr and Mary Starr; to authorize the committee of the first Universalist society in Camden, being the 2d parish in said Camden, to dispose of their ministerial lot—to change the names of certain persons; providing for the taxing of rail road property in this State; to annex Dearborn plantation to the town of Waterville; additional to an act to incorporate the Cherryfield Boom company; to authorize the trustees of the ministerial fund of the first parish in Acton to convey the same; to define the limits of the Agricultural Societies in the county of Kennebec; to prevent the obstructions in East Machias river; relating to Royall's river; to incorporate the Parsonsfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company; additional in relation to special administrators; to incorporate the West Camden Social Library; to divide the town of Livermore, and incorporate the easterly part thereof into a town by the name of East Livermore, and annex the same to Kennebec county; providing for the admission of attornies and for regulating the practice of the same in the judicial courts in this State; to amend an act to incorporate the Jay Bridge incorporation; to increase the duties of Sheriffs and their deputies: regulating voting by proxy; setting off the northerly part of the county of Penobscot, and annexing the same to the county of Aroostook; relative to certain lands in the town of Greenville, in the county of Piscataquis; to repeal the charter of the Bangor and Brewer Ferry Company; to incorporate the Piscataquis Mutual Maine Insurance Company; authorizing the receivers of the Frankfort bank further time to close its affairs; to authorize the removing of obstructions in Pleasant river; to incorporate the Narraguagus river company; accepting the surrender of the charter of the Union Bank; repealing an act entitled "an act in relation to Manufacturing corporations"; to incorporate the proprietors of Sandy river bridge; providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress; accepting the surrender of the charter of the Maine Bank; requiring the surveyors appointed by the agent of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians to be sworn; modifying the government of the Insane Hospital and for other purposes; to unite the Maine, N. Hampshire and Massachusetts Rail Road corporation with the Boston and Maine Rail Road; to establish the town line between the towns of Greene and Wales; explanatory of the 17th rule of chapter first of the Revised Statutes; to set off a part of the Whitney tract from the town of Argyle and Argyle plantation and annex the same to Oldtown; respecting the agencies of foreign insurance companies within this State; to prevent the taking of salmon trout in Goose pond; accepting the surrender of the charter of the Bank of Portland; to incorporate the South Berwick Mutual Fire Insurance company; to extend the power of Constables in the town of Bristol in the County of Lincoln; authorizing the establishment of school district. Libraries in the town of Kennebunkport; granting a toll to the town of Fryeburg on the western bridge in said town; authorizing selectmen of town and assessors of plantations to license Auctioneers not inhabitants of such towns and plantations; to incorporate the Bangor Boom company; to provide in part for the expenditures of government; for the preservation of salmon, shad and alewives in Penobscot river and bay and their tributary streams; additional to an act to prevent obstructions in the navigation of Union river; to ascertain the amount and description of estates and of certain descriptions of persons within this State; relating to Hawkers and Pedlars; to annex the island of Martineus in the county of Hancock to the county of Lincoln; to equalize the salaries of Judges of Probate; to reduce the tolls on Damariscotta bridge; concerning the duties of clerks of Judicial Courts of this State; making the betterments and improvements on certain lands liable to taxation; accepting the surrender of the charter of the Negueunkeag bank; relating to the Lafayette bank; in relation to the sale of timber on the public lands;—to establish a "precautive police" in the town of Belfast, and to regulate the same; to revive the provisions of an act granting proprietors of certain lands forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes, further time to redeem the same; to amend the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes; for the preservation of highways and bridges; dividing the town of Deer Isle into two districts for election purposes; concerning plantations; relating to Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables and Coroners; additional to an act incorporating the Bangor and Piscataquis Canal and Rail Road company; to make valid the doings of certain school districts in Belfast; providing for defining the limits of companies of Infantry; to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this State a tax of two hundred and one thousand six hundred and three dollars thirty-four cents; to provide in part for the expenditures of government; to amend the 14th chapter of the Revised Statutes; an additional act modifying the government of the Insane Hospital and for other purposes; to incorporate the Swanville Manufacturing company—103.

TITLES OF RESOLVES.

RESOLVE in relation to the fine imposed upon Gen. Andrew Jackson; in relation to the disputed Territory fund; relating to the Bankrupt Act; in relation to the Public Lands; in relation to the Military Academy at West Point in the State of New York; in relation to the Post Office Department; in relation to the State Valuation of the towns of Minot and Auburn; in favor of Ephraim S. Crockett; in favor of certain Passamaquoddy Indians; equalizing the valuation of Boothbay and Townsend; in favor of Charles W. Buckman; fixing the valuation of the town of Musardis and correcting the valuation of the County of Aroostook; authorizing the State Treasurer to credit the County of Piscataquis with a certain part of their county tax for the year 1842, and for other purposes; in favor of the town of Greenbush; in favor of Chas. Gordon and Ezra Dean; providing for the distribution of documents in relation to the sixth Census of the United States; in favor of Daniel Gilbert; for disentering the remains of Hon. J. Cushman and Charles Waterhouse, and depositing the same in the State tomb; authorizing the Land Agent to locate and open a road from the Aroostook to the St. John river; in relation to the bonds or securities that were to be surrendered by Great Britain to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, under the late Treaty; in favor of Amos Kendall; repealing in part a Resolve authorizing a loan in behalf of the State, approved March 11, 1841; in favor of Leonard Jones; authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to locate grants and determine the extent of possessory claims under the late Treaty with Great Britain; making an appropriation for the repair of the Houlton and Baring Road; relating to certain Judicial proceedings; in relation to State valuation; to correct the valuation of the towns of Greenbush and Chester, and for correcting the State and county taxes of said towns; in favor of David Fuller of Carmel; in favor of Albert Hanson for injuries received while in the service of the State; concerning certain early records of the Province of Maine; in relation to establishing a boom at the mouth of the Aroostook river; in favor of the town of Norway; authorizing the Land Agent to remove and dispose of the State's boom on the Aroostook river; in relation to the State valuation of the towns of Bethel and Hanover; authorizing the sale of a meeting house in the town of Sedwick; in relation to the taxation of certain lands; in favor of William J. Halliburton; in favor of the town of Poland; in relation to the distribution of the annual school fund; transferring the State valuation of that part of the town of Hope set off to the town of Appleton; in favor of Jedediah Fairfield of Hampden; correcting the valuation of the county of Aroostook; authorizing the Land Agent to locate and open a road across the Mars' Hill township in the county of Aroostook; in favor of Abner B. Thompson and others; for the purchase and distribution of the Maine Register; in favor of John H. Pillsbury and Ebenezer Webster; directing the collection of William Emerson's note; in favor of Rhendol Whidden; relating to the imprisonment of citizens of this State in other States; confirming the title of Abijah Garland to a lot of land sold to him by the State; in favor of Arthur L. Grant; authorizing the Land Agent to compound debts due the State; in favor of the Commissioners appointed under the Resolves of May 26, 1842, in relation to the N. E. Boundary; for the payment of accounts against the State; in favor of the State Prison; authorizing the Land Agent on the part of the State to agree upon a reference to determine the west line of township No. 2, in the 11th range of townships west from the east line of the State; authorizing the treasurer of the county of Franklin to borrow money for the use of said county; in favor of Joshua York and David Wiggin, Jr.; in favor of Joseph N. Kelsey; in favor of Sabra Hovey and the heirs of Samuel Hovey; extending the time of performing the settling duties on certain lands sold by the State to William A. Blake, and authorizing the Land Agent to commute said duties; in favor of the American Athenæum; in relation to the rights of certain citizens of this State; in favor of James Robinson; in favor of certain members of the Legislature who visited the State Prison; providing for the erection of a fence on the public grounds; providing for the repair of the Mattanawcook State road; laying a tax on the several counties of this State; to correct the State valuation; in favor of Robert Maxwell; in favor of John Beckwith and others; in favor of John Pillsbury and John Webber; in favor of certain soldiers in the town of Ripley; additional for the payment of accounts against the State; in relation to trespasses committed on the public lands; transferring the polls and estates of the State valuation of Dearborn Plantation, and annexing to the town of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec; in favor of Ira Wadleigh; in favor of G. S. Carpenter; authorizing the Treasurer of State to invest in the purchase of certificates of stock, the proceeds of the claims of this State against the United States; in favor of Charles Doughty; in favor of Seth May; authorizing the printing of the returns of the Clerks of Corporations, in favor of Cyrus Levenseller; in favor of M. Staples; in favor of Ebenezer B. Simonton; authorizing the acting Quartermaster General to dispose of certain articles of property in the State Arsenals at Portland and Bangor; in favor of Samuel Colburn and Jabez T. Pike; making an appropriation for the repair of the Canaan road; for the Insane Hospital; authoring the Treasurer to receive the claims of the State against the Government of the United States, for expenditures in relation to the Northeastern Boundary, and claims under the Treaty; in favor of Daniel Merrill and Reuben H. Yeaton; in favor of George W. Bachelder; in favor of David Strout; in favor of Charles Peavy; relating to certain claims under the Treaty of Washington; extending the time of redemption on certain land in township No. 1, Indian purchase; in favor of Samuel Chesley; in favor of Geo. Sawtelle; in favor of Daniel Brown; in favor of George W. Maxim; additional to a Resolve in relation to the State Valuation of the towns of Minot and Auburn; making appropriations for Military purposes; on the Pay Roll of the Senate; on the Pay Roll of the House of Representatives; for furnishing cities, towns and plantations with suitable Blank returns; in favor of Abner Brown and Edmund Pillsbury; in favor of Leonard Stoddard; in favor of Algernon S. Austin et al—111.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 4, 1843.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on the Treaty reported the following Resolutions on Thursday the day next preceding the adjournment:—

"Resolved, That the terms of the Treaty of Washington, concluded on the 9th day of August, 1842, so far as they affect the State of Maine, are not satisfactory to the people thereof.

Resolved, That the hopes and expectations, under which the State of Maine consented to participate in the negotiation which eventuated in the Treaty of Washington, are greatly disappointed by the result of that negotiation.

Resolved, That the true meaning and intent of the resolves passed by the Legislature of Maine, on the 26th of May, 1842, entitled, "Resolves in relation to the northeastern boundary of this State," did not authorize the commissioners elected under said resolves to surrender any portion of the territory within the line of the treaty of '83 as claimed by Maine, without a full equivalent therefor."

The last one was thought to be a reflection on the doings of the Commissioners, and after considerable debate was stricken out. Yeas 14—Nays 6. The Resolutions were then passed to be engrossed. Yeas 18—Nays 3. Subsequently these Resolves came from the House indefinitely posponed. The Senate adhered to its former vote. Here the matter rests.

There is some odium attached *somewhere* to the late Treaty because it does not give Maine her due. People are bold to say it on all occasions. No man can say that she has been justly dealt by. Where does the odium belong? To the extra Session of our Legislature for placing so much confidence in the communication of Daniel Webster; and for appointing Commissioners with full powers to settle the matter in dispute? No. They could not do otherwise than pay proper respect, and place full confidence in the communications of those in high authority. They acted on such faith. Some were sagacious enough to discover a "white heap," but they were too few to carry any away.

Does the blame belong to the Commissioners chosen—and the part they acted? We are not fully prepared to say that it does. But if those Commissioners were appointed by a confiding, conciliatory spirit on the part of the Legislature—a spirit founded on false but strong assurances of justice on the part of Great Britain and the U. States, just so soon as Ashburton was found not to possess full and ample powers to approach the negotiation free from all restraint, they, in our humble opinion, should have returned home. If this should not have been their course, the couse they did pursuse was undoubtedly the best one. They effected all they could under the circumstances. And the only thing that is surprising is that they done so well. Under such auspices we should not have been very astonishingly surprised if, in certain quarters, it had been insisted upon that the Androscoggin was the *true* St. Croix, and Streaked Mountain the monument at the head of it; and if the amicable and just settlement of the dispute could not proceed upon this basis it must, at once, be broken off. We contemplate such a view of the subject with about the same seriousness that we do the right of Great Britain to a single foot of land this side the line described in the Treaty of 1783.

But if the appointing power—the Legislature, and the persons appointed—the Commissioners, where not to blame, who is to blame? Or is it so minutely divided among everybody that one is no more to blame than another. Or if it can be seen, the amount is so inappreciably small that, like a Homopathic Powder, it produces its effect without being felt? We attach the blame to the Secretary of State of the U. States, and the Special Envoy Extraordinary of the British Government. Why was it that the former stated that the latter was sent here with full and free powers to settle all claims in dispute, and to settle them on a basis of equity and justice? We suppose the object of all this, was to go through the necessary preliminaries—get Commissioners appointed from and by the States interested—procure their attendance at Washington, and then tell them that the great question of Peace or War depended on their assent to or dissent from their decision. Was it not so? The hands of the British Minister were bound. He could not settle the question of this State only as he was *instructed*. Nor could he settle *all* the questions in dispute. Therefore Webster was to blame for saying so, and Ashburton was to blame for the same thing.—Here then let the blame, the execration and the odium rest, where it belongs, on the heads of this Duet of British Aristocracy and American, self-styled Whiggery. We condemn the Treaty for the last time as a monument of injustice, and a flagrant outrage on the rights of Maine.

Portland Charter Election.—This takes place to day. There is considerable feeling on the subject. An "Independent Ticket" has been nominated. As near as we can understand it, this ticket proposes to run men of all parties—amalgamate Whigs with Democrats—Democrats with Whigs—License men with anti-License men, &c., mixing them all up together. This is wrong. We hope the Democrats will have a good ticket of their own with thorough Republican and moral suasion principles. Then they will have a rallying point, and can go to work with a will.

Agency.—Hon. Amos Kendall and John E. Kendall have established a joint agency in Washington, D. C. for the purpose of attending to the obtaining of contracts from the Post Office and all the Executive Departments—procuring Pensions—settling accounts—making purchases, &c. Mr. Kendall being so well acquainted with business would be an excellant man to entrust with such business.

WHIG MURMURINGS.

The Advertiser, as seen by the American, has been discharged of some gall and bitterness lately in regard to the Apportionment. It complains of Lincoln being attached to any portion of Oxford, and also of a dreadful plot designed and executed by persons in Oxford County. The man of the Advertiser has remarkable optics. He sees what is not to be seen.

"Any man with half an eye,
What is before him can espy;
But he must have optics sharp I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

We should like to see what Mr. Advertiser had to say on this subject; but as he will not have the courtesy to send us any edition of his effervescing draughts we cannot have the pleasure of passing our judgment upon them. We like to study the quintessence of Whiggery now and then. Will you exchange?

Murder.—A man by the name of Corliss was recently shot while standing near a Tavern in the City of New York. He was a notorious gambler, and kept a Saloon for the accommodation of those who wished to follow that business. It has not yet been ascertained by whom he was shot. A reward of $500 was offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the criminal. So far it remains a mystery.

It was at first supposed that he had come to his end by the hand of a Mrs. Colton with whom he had had criminal intercourse. She and her husband were arrested, but their guilt was not proved. Corliss was a single man and had been guilty of criminal indulgence wife of Colton some time. Colton had been informed of Corliss' intimacy with his wife, and had met him and requested him to desist. Corliss promised he would; but did not keep his promise, and boasted of it in the most insulting manner at a Hotel. Soon after Colton made an attempt upon the life of Corliss, but did not kill him. As the intercourse between Corliss and Mrs. Colton was still kept up in the absence of the husband. Colton dismissed his wife and sent her away. It is conjectured that Mrs. Colton being rejected by her husband and deserted by her paramour, through revenge took the life of the latter so as to bring about a reconcilation with her husband. The affair has occasioned considerable excitement. Previous to the death of Corliss, Colton was under $10,000 bonds to keep the peace, for having made the attempt above mentioned. Corliss was a man steeped in crime, and his death was as tragical as his life was infamous.

Animal Magnetism.—This science (!) is causing a great sensation in Portland. Rev. Mr. Dods is there Lecturing. We never heard of him before; but he is said to be a profound believer in the truths of his subject, and an excellent lecturer. He defined Animal magnetism to be this. "The fully charged brain of nerve-vital fluid comes in gentle communication with a brain less highly charged and it passes from the magnetizer to the magnetized till the *equilibrium* be obtained." This is the definition, and it is like saying that the Sole-Lunar light commonly called moonshine is a beautiful affair. What is the nerve-vital fluid? How is the brain charged with it? How do we know if there is such a fluid and such a charging which one is more fully charged than another; or which one will be magnetized when the attempt is made?

Dods said it was his custom to have a Committee chosen when he was trying experiments, so as to prevent all idea of collision. He wanted one believer and one unbeliever. Accordingly the audience selected Elphalet Case, of the Argus—a believer—and Mr. Kingsbury of the American, a disbeliever. Several experiments were then performed. They are wonderful, sure enough. The person on whom they are performed understands his duty to a charm. He *says* and *acts* just as the lecturer wishes him, or in other words just as he has been *taught*. Brother Kingsbury is likely to be a believer. He winds up his article on the subject as follows: "If on the contrary it be what that gentleman calls it, a *science*, then it is one of the most important. At any rate it *deserves the closest attention*." We should say "*closest attention*," in order that its fallacies might be detected and exposed. We have a skull so *thick* that this nerve-vital fluid would not shine through it we apprehend and we guess others would have if they hadn't more faith than brains. We suppose that Prof. Dods has not arrived at the "Molasses" part of the subject yet. When he does, the article will probably be fifty cents a gallon. Our Farmers will wish Dods somewhere else. ☞

WHIGISM.

The annexed extract from the Whig correspondent of the Whig Journal of Commerce, is a Whig account of the defunct Whig Congress.—When the "*dead march*" and the "*rogues march*," become in the opinion of the Whigs themselves, the appropriate *finale* of two years' Whig rule, how rejoiced ought the country to be in getting back to the mild and just rule of Democracy, which the people, through the false charges and promises of these very "rogues," aided by excitement, intoxication and fraud, were induced to cast off in 1840?

The extract.

One o'clock, A. M. Saturday morning. Time was when Congress, after its having run out, was dead. This is not the case now. Both houses are still kicking. The Senate is in secret session, kicking at nominations. The House is kicking against small motions to suspend the rules, for small purposes, such as paying small debts, &c. With the tenacity of desperation this Whig Congress holds on to power. They are an hour beyond their time. The "dead march" is beating for them—and another march equally suitable and as well known. Can nothing but a Port au Prince earthquake get rid of them?

The Cumberland Alleghanian states that a few days since, a Mrs. Dimmitt of Westernport, in that county, presented her husband with four children at one birth, and that they are all doing well. The mother has already done well!

Missouri has refused to district in obedience to the apportionment law. She is now entitled to five members, who are to be elected, as heretofore, by general ticket.

The Hon. Henry Clay, associated with his son, J. B. Clay, is again a practitioner at the bar of the courts of Kentucky.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

There was a very general expectation that such changes would be made in the Cabinet at the close of the late session of Congress, as would enable considerate Democrats to look upon the administration with kindness if they could not give it their support. Instead, however, of the expected amelioration, the Cabinet has been made decidedly worse. The respectable Mr. Forward has been exchanged for *James Madison Porter*, a gentleman not yet celebrated for talents, and whose only claim to Democracy is, that he is brother to Governor Porter of Pennsylvania.—A gentleman not obnoxious to any party, has been exchanged for one who is obnoxious to all parties, and this is the only *improvement!*

At the head of the administration still stands *Daniel Webster*, in whom it is impossible for the great body of the Democracy to have the least confidence. Next in dignity we find *John C. Spencer*, equally obnoxious to the Democracy in his own State, in whom the President has manifested his confidence by shifting him from the War Department to the Treasury. The three other members of the Cabinet, Messrs. *Upshur, Wickliffe* and *Legare*, if not particularly obnoxious, having to recommend them to the Democracy, two of them having been active soldiers in the Whig campaign of 1840.

Under these circumstances, is it possible that the President can expect support from any consistent, sincere and disinterested member of the Democratic party? Can he expect them to continue him in power, when they cannot but look upon the men he most trusts, as the most uncompromising enemies of their measures and principles? Mr. Webster asserted in his Faneuil Hall speech, that his political opinions are unchanged, and that he remained with the President when the Tip. Cabinet broke up, to get all he could out of him,—in other words, to make his administration as Whiggish or Federal as possible: He announced, that he had advised him against his Bank vetoes which were hailed by the Democracy with delight, and claimed as his own the British Treaty and the Exchequer project, one of which was and the other he maintained ought to be, measures peculiar acceptable to the Whig party. Yet, with all these avowals long before him, some of them as disrespectful to the Chief Magistrate as they are anti-Democratic, the President retains this unreclaimed, anti-war federalist as his Chief counsellor.

Nothing really Democratic can be expected from an administration thus constituted. "An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit." Under the reigning influences, some of the very worst men in the country have been appointed to important offices, and others have been appointed from the very worst of motives. We do not mean to say, for we do not believe, that the President himself is corrupt; but we mean as we believe, that corrupt men have influenced some of his appointments. He has around him a tainted atmosphere and has not the firmness to remove the cause. There is not only a *political* but a *moral* taint in it, which repels all pure Democracy from his presence.

Yet, although the Democracy can give no general support to the administration, it cannot but feel grateful to the President for his vetoes of the Bank Bills. In those acts he rescued the country from impending danger, and there is no reason to doubt, that he did it from the most disinterested and patriotic motives. Would that in other acts as in these, he had disregarded the advice of his *arch counsellor!*

Grateful as the Democracy are to the President for his vetoes, they can have no confidence in an administration which is headed by a Webster, a Spencer, and a Porter. They are repelled, not only by the political character of the President's chief advisers, but by their measures. The leading object of the "Powers that be," is evidently to build up a new Party with the aid of the public patronage. Their organs virtually confess it. To be *in favor of President Tyler*, is the first qualication for office, big or little.—Political support is openly rewarded and hope of advancement or pecuniary advantages, is appealed to as a motive for political activity. Of four members of the late House of Representatives who made themselves somewhat conspicuous in support of the President, three received appointments to high stations just at the close of their service in Congress; and Mr. Hill who was making a demonstration in New Hampshire, was loaded with favors and appointments. In these cases there may be nothing wrong; but they do not look well. We recognize the right of an administration to prefer its friends to its foes, but not to give public employments as political rewards. If the giver or receiver look upon them in that light, *it is corruption*. And we fear most of the active support the administration gets in the country, arises from the possession or hope of such reward, and is therefore impure.

Yet, we have not the least fear, that a Party can be raised up in this country by the patronage of the Government. It does not reach a sufficient number of individuals. In a vast majority of the Post Offices, there is not a sufficient interest to sway the minds of the holders, whether honest or corrupt, and they are the only kind of federal office with which the people generally come in contact. The public patronage judiciously used, may be made a powerful auxiliary to a Party, but cannot form its basis. That must be laid in some principle or measure affecting the rights or interests of the great mass of the people. A Party resting on such a foundation, may be aided in rearing its structure and consolidating its power, by the public patronage; but it is a sandy foundation to build upon, as the result of the present attempt will prove.

We have been amused at the announciations from time to time, that some new Tyler paper has been established, or that some Democratic Paper has hoisted the Tyler flag. The new papers may be generally traced to men who spend their money to establish them on the same principle that they would buy tickets in a lottery where offices were the prizes; and in most cases, if not every case, the old Democratic papers have been bought from their old owners before they have run up the new flag. These changes have brought to our mind a scene in Salmagundi, where a vessel, bought for the purpose and stationed in the North River, was blown up by a Torpedo, for the purpose of showing the efficacy of that instrument of destruction. Many were the speculations of the Gothamites as to the practical utility of the Torpedo as means of destroying British armed ships in time of war. At length, one more wise than the rest, said he had not the least doubt the whole British Navy might be destroyed by it, *provided the ships were first bought up and moored quietly in the North River like the one they had that day seen blown to fragments.*

We apprehend this is the only way that Democratic papers have been or can be converted to Tylerism. *They first change owners.* Their Democracy then becomes of the *Webster*-Jeffersonian sort, announced in the Patchogue speech and explained in Faneuil Hall. It will knock down any body that says it is not *the true Jeffersonian Democracy*, and throw overboard any one that says it is not *genuine modern Whigism!*—It is as brave as an anti-war Patriot on the 4th of July, and standing among unchanged federalists, declares that it has always been one of them and is now.

This is the Democracy of the Webster School. The President hugs it to his bosom. He cannot hold *Patchogue* Democracy and true Democracy in his embrace at the same time: It is as easy to reconcile falsehood with truth. As he seems to have finally decided to adhere to the Patchogue species, all the true Democracy have to do, is to maintain their own integrity and leave him to his chosen associates. "*Ephraim is wedded to his idols; let him alone.*—*Kendall's Expositor.*

Cabinet Rumors. The New York Herald of Saturday states that letters were received in town on Friday by a number of prominent members of the democratic party, stating that President Tyler had called General Lewis Cass to the office of Secretary of State; Richard M. Johnson, as Secretary of War; Andrew Stevenson, late minister to Great Britain, as Postmaster General, and Charles A. Wickliffe, late Postmaster General, as Minister to France, and that they had consented to accept the appointments. The New York express also confirms this rumor.

It was also rumored at New York, apparently on very good authority, that Mr. Curtis had been removed from the Collectorship of that port, and Mr. Van Ness, son-in-law of Mr. Rosevelt, M. C., had been appointed in his place.

A VETO.

Our State Legislature passed a bill establishing in each town in the State a Court over which a justice of the peace, chosen at the annual meetings of each town, should preside, with power to try all matters where the amount claimed did not exceed *one hundred dollars*—either party to the suit having the right to have a jury summoned in, who should decide the cause—no appeal being allowed unless the amount in dispute exceeded *twenty dollars*. This bill the Govenor *vetoed*.—Some of his reasons for so doing, were that it was hurried through the Legislature in haste, and that he had not had time to examine it—also that it was revolutionizing our whole Court system, &c.

[Bath, Lincoln County, Inquirer.

☞The apportionment bill which was passed at the late session of our Legislature, makes this county together with about half of Oxford, one district, entitled to one Representative to Congress. The whiggies do not like this. They fear the "huge paws" of old Oxford. We rather think they will find them hard customers to fight, when the day of election comes on.—Bath Inq.

A Lawyer Congress.—From an analysis of the several vocations of members of Congress which has been published in the papers, the last Congress was composed of the following persons Lawyers, 255; manufacturers, 2; Doctors, Clergymen and Farmers, 15; Merchants, 1; Professions unknown to the public, and probably unknown to the members, 21. What can we expect but talk, talk, so long as we send such a vast number of the talking profession to transact the business of the country?

Gov. Dorr's arrival in Rhode Island.—The arrival of this gentleman in Rhode Island has caused great excitement among the people of that State. The defenders of King Charles' Charter were partially demented, and talked blunderbusses at the daring intruder. They say he is still liable to arrest, and that the reward of $1000 is still out against him. It seems he arrived in Providence on Friday evening by the cars, and stopped with Sheriff Anthony until the next afternoon, when he went to Pawtucket. During his stay at the Capitol, thousands of his suffrage friends called to see him, and at Pawtucket, on the day after his arrival, it is computed that he was visited by upwards of four thousand persons. This is right;—"honor to whom honor is due."

GOVENOR STRONG'S JUSTICE

The Bay State Democrat says that, *speaking of Justices' Commissions*, he is reminded of an anecdote related of a man who lived in Maine previous to the seperation from Massachusetts. He was a blustering politician, who could neither read nor write, and who went the whole length in support of Mr. Strong for Govenor. After his election, Governor Strong cast his eye around to see who among his supporters had been active, and should be rewarded with some little mark of distinction, such as a commission of Justice of the Peace. Among the rest, the man in Maine was indicated as being the leading federal politician in his town, and the Govenor despatched him a commission in the usual form, with the broad seal of the State in one corner. The man had been often sued and had writs served upon him, and from the appearance of the document, took it to be a writ. To satisfy himself, he inquired of his neighbour, a democrat, and he was told in reply, that Govenor Strong had sued him, though he had worked so hard to get the Govenor elected. 'D—n his eyes,' says he, 'I always heard it said he was an old rascal, but I never believed it; now I know it is true—for after all I did for him, the first thing he does is to go and sue me; and blast me if ever I vote for him again.' The old fellow was not undeceived, and after that Govenor Strong was chalked out of his books.

☞The snow-banks discount freely to-day.

Another mutiny.—The Journal of Commerce of Monday says: "Report is rife that letters from the U. S. ship John Adams, stated that, when near the Cape of Good Hope, a mutiny was discovered to have been planned among the crew. Such was the state of the crew, that the men were ordered on deck, and, being arrained in line, they were asked what they wanted, when five of the men stepped forward with their complaints, who were instantly shot down, and the crew ordered to their duty. We have not the report exactly from first hands, but under such circumstances that we think something like this must have occurred."

There is not a single bank in the state of Illinois, the only two that did belong to it having exploded.

Why is the letter S like dinner? Because it comes before *tea*.

MARRIED.

In Parsonsfield, Mr. Abel Jackson, aged 31, to Miss Abiah Morrill, of the blooming age of 66.

In Livermore, Mr. Alden Norris to Miss Sarah N. Gaslin.

DIED.

In Parsonsfield, Mr. Josiah Davis, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 92, the oldest man in P.

In Hollis, of consumption, Mr. George Emery, 28.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, March 31, 1843.

Andrews David	Kittredge Asaph
Andrews Edward	Millett George W 2
Aldon Wm V	Merrill James
Bumpus Lorenzo S	Marshall Nathan
Clark Isaiah 2	Mann Isaac
Cummings Charles F	Merrill Sarah
Cummings Benjamin C	Parris Virgil D
Drake Ebenezer	Peterson Cornelius
Dudley Silas	Ryerson Cushman 2
Hamilton James 2	Robinson Preston
Hilborn Robert	Randall James M
Hooper James Rev	Shurtleff Alva
Hubbard Hiram	Sanborn Simeon
Haughton & Bisbee	Tubbs Wm B
Howe & Shaw	Tubbs Samuel
Jackson Lemuel 2	Winslow Jacob
Jordon David	Whittemore Gideon B

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M. Paris.

For Sale,

A FIRST RATE **ACCORDION.** Enquire at this Office.

March 28. 2 d7

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, John Whittemore, of Hebron, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Deed of Mortgage dated the 15th day of Oct. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 40, page 209, conveyed to Moses Allen of said Hebron, certain real estate situated in said Hebron, for a particular description of which reference may be had to said Mortgage Deed; which Mortgage Deed has been duly assigned to the subscriber: Now notice is hereby given, by reason of the breach of said Deed of Mortgage, of my claim to the real estate described therein, and I give this notice to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

MOSES M. WHITTEMORE.

Oxford, March 23, 1843. *3w47sr

Forecloseure of Mortgage.

THE subscriber, being assignee of a mortgage dated and given on the seventh day of December, eight hundred and thirty-eight, by Nathaniel Adkins, Jr. to Elias Craig, of the following described land, hereby gives notice that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof a foreclosure is claimed, viz: A lot situated in Canton, being the East half of lot No. ten in the fourteenth Range according to the survey of the town of Jay, of which said Canton formerly was a part, and being the same land which John Parsons conveyed as recorded in the Records of said County Book 62, page 343; also, Lot No. ten in the thirteenth Range according to said plan.

ASA REDINGTON.

Augusta, March 15, 1843. 3w46

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Joseph Cummings, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Mortgage Deed dated September the twenty-seventh A. D. 1839, conveyed to the subscriber a certain tract of land situated in said Bethel, it being "all of Lot No. 8, in the 1st Range except fifty acres off of the North end of said Lot," which Mortgage Deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 58, page 317;—and whereas, the condition of said Mortgage is broken I claim to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

North Paris, March 23, 1843. 47

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, of Patten, in the County of Penobscot, do claim by deed of Mortgage executed to me by Henry Russ, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, the thirteenth day of April A. D. 1840, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds Book 59, page 305, a certain tract of land comprising a Saw-mill privilege and Saw-mill, situated in said Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine—And I further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage have been broken, the said Henry Russ not having paid the notes mentioned in said condition: I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and do foreclose the same.

ELBRIDGE G. STETSON.
By his Att'y, WM. RUSS.

Dated at Paris, March 16, 1843. 46

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the twelfth of September, A. D. 1840, Thomas Turner, of Turner, now deceased, conveyed to me by Deed of Mortgage part of Lot 241 situate in Turner, County of Oxford, for the payment of a certain note of hand therein mentioned, reference for a more particular description of said land may be had to the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 60th, page 9th—The condition of said Mortgage having been broken, the undersigned claims possession of said land therein described for the purpose of foreclosing the same.

SIDNEY TURNER.

Livermore, March 15th, 1843.

For Sale, or to Let,

THE WELCHVILLE HOTEL, in Oxford, with 20 acres of first rate Land. Possession given the 10th of April next. For terms, &c. enquire of

BENAJAH PRATT, Jr.

Oxford, March 24, 1843. 44

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

Treasurer's Notice,—*Porter.*

Resident Money Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of Real Estate in the town of Porter, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same is taxed in Bills of Assessment bearing date ——— ——— and were committed to Joseph Taylor, Collector of said town for A. D. 1842, are still due and unpaid, and no person having appeared within six months from the date of said assessment to discharge the same he has made and certified a true copy of so much of the said Assessment as relates to the taxes due on such Real Estate, and I have caused the same to be duly recorded in a Book kept for that purpose.

Owners names or general description.	Range.	No. of Lots.	Value. $	Am't of Tax. $ cts
Residents.				
Andrew G. Fox or unknown, 1 house, 1 barn and 28 acres of land occupied by A G Fox and others,	F	10	137	3 60
Thomas Chick Jr. or unk. 1 house, 2 barns and 20 1/4 acres of land occupied by T Chick, Jr,	B	2 & 3	97	2 55
John Pearl or unk. 1 house and 100 acres of land,	E	15	104	4 32
Daniel Ridley or unk. 1 house and barn and 60 acres of land occupied by Jacob M Nee	G	15	142	3 78
Moses T Graves or unk. 1 house, 1 barn and 19 acres of land occupied by M T Graves	G	16	93	2 44
Rufus Meservie or unknown 25 acres of land,	F	2	40	1 05
Jacob Peare or unknown 35 acres of land,	A & B	10 & 11	35	92
Joseph Stanley, Jr. or unk. 1 house, 1 barn and 82 acres of land occupied by J. Stanley, Jr.	B	13	164	4 32
Richard Fox or unk. 1 house, 1 barn and 80 acres of land occupied by R. Fox,	G	13	179	4 71
Ezra Towl or unk. 1 house, 1 barn and 50 acres of land occupied by Josiah Sargeant,	D	1	112	2 95
Jacob Bradean or unk. 1 house, 1 barn and 48 acres of land occupied by Jacob Bradean,	G	8	121	3 18
Nathaniel Bedle or unk. 2 houses, 1 barn and 1 acre of land,	E	1	59	1 55
James Stanley or unk. 1 house and 58 acres of land occupied by James Stanley,	B	17	85	2 22
Ammi Bridges or unk. 85 acres of land occupied by A. B.	C	15	118	3 11
Non-Residents.				
Owners Names.	Range.	No. of Lot.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Am't. Tax. $
Unknown,	G	2	40	40	1 85
Deficient Highway, 1841,					80
Heirs of Wm. Towl, Esq.	A	2	37	46	1 20
do	"	3	44	44	1 15
do	B	1	100	75	1 97
do	"	2	15	11	28
do	"	3	50	50	1 32
do	"	7	70	84	2 21
do	C	1	100	75	1 97
do	"	2	14	14	36
do	"	5	32	24	62
do	"	6	38	29	75
do	"	7	36	27	70
do	"	8	20	15	39
do	"	9	12	9	23
do	"	13	60	60	1 58
do	"	16	50	25	65
do	"	17	54	41	1 07
do	D	1	60	60	1 58
do	"	2	148	74	1 94
do	"	3	98	49	1 28
do	"	4	148	74	1 94
do	"	5	148	74	1 94
do	"	6	30	23	59
do	"	7	98	74	1 94
do	"	9	80	80	2 11
do	"	10	79	79	2 07
do	"	15	45	73	1 91
do	"	16	105	78	2 05
do	"	17	5	4	10
One Store and Stable formerly occupied by Wm. T. Coolbroth,				85	2 24
1/2 of Barn formerly occupied by Wm. Towl, Esq.				40	1 05

BENJAMIN FRENCH,
Treasurer of Porter for 1842.

Porter, Feb. 27, 1843. 3w47

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a License given from the Probate Court in the County of Oxford on the 18th day of October last (1842) there will be exposed for sale at public Auction at the Tavern House of Samuel Sother, in Fryeburg, on Saturday the sixth day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of the late Jonathan H. Ward, deceased and late of Fryeburg in said County, consisting of one sixth part of the Water privilege, Shingle Machine and Tannery near Fryeburg Village, an undivided half of about ten acres of land up the stream and above said privilege. Also, an undivided half of about four hundred acres of pine plain in the Codman land, so called, in Fryeburg. Also, an undivided half of Fifty acres of land in Stow, near Capt. Jeremy Eastman's.—Also, two Lots of land in Bachelder's Grant. Also, the reversion of the Widow's dower: for the payment of his debts and incidental charges of sale.

EDWARD WESTON, Administrator.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1843. 47

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License of the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public Vendue so much of the real estate of SIMON S. STEVENS, late of Paris in said County, deceased, including if necessary the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, as will produce the sum of one thousand dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of one half the farm on which the deceased formerly lived situated in Paris, and the right of redemption in the other half of said Farm.

The sale will take place on the premises on Saturday, the 29th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

CYPRIAN STEVENS, Executor.

Paris, March 7, 1843. 3w47

Notice.

THE subscriber gives notice that having contracted with the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Hartford to maintain Silas Doten, a pauper of that town, for one year from this date, and having made ample provisions for a comfortable living for him, at his dwelling in Hartford, he hereby forbids all persons trusting him or supporting him in any part, on account of the subscriber or of the town of Hartford.

JOSEPH DEARBORN.

Hartford, March 21, 1843. 3w47

FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED on Hamlin's Grant, consisting of 80 acres of good land under good improvement, with a good one story double House and a Barn 50 feet long by 42 wide. There is a thrifty young orchard of choice fruit. Said farm is within one and one half miles of Locke's Mills, and one and and half mile from the county road leading from Rumford to Portland, and one and one half mile from the County road leading from Bethel to Portland, with a good Town road running through the Lot. Said farm will be sold cheap for cash or good security. For further particulars enquire of TIMOTHY WALKER, of Rumford, or SAMUEL BAILEY, of Hamlin's Grant.

March 15, 1843. tf 46

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

Job Prince, Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Bryant, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also an application of the Widow of the said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof the said deceased died seized;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Prince and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

46 GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

John J. Holman, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas Kenney, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the return of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Dower of the Widow in the real Estate whereof the deceased died seized;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

46 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

Simeon Barrett, Administrator of the estate of Moses Buck, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

46 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

On the Petition of **James Walker,** Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Russell, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for a License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Walker give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

46 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

William W. Hobbs, one of the persons named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Hobbs, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said William W. Hobbs give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

46 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Moses Pattee, Administrator of the estate of James Whitney, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also an application of the Widow of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said deceased died seized;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Pattee and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

46 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the Petition of **James Hodgdon,** Guardian of Huldah, Deborah, Sally W. and Isaac Howe, all minor children of Isaac Howe, Jr. late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell the interest of said Wards in the homestead Farm of their late Father, for the purpose of securing the proceeds thereof to said Wards on interest;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

46* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, & also his private account against the deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, *46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Branch Leavit, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Leavit, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against the deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest: 46

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Joshua T. Hall, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Walker, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, *46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Lucinda Holt, Administratrix of the estate of John L. Holt, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

James N. Brickett, Administrator of the estate of Theodore Brickett, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

David Holt, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Holt, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

On the Petition of the Guardians of Zenas, Amanda, Mary, Joanna F. and Diana Wardwell, all minor heirs of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, praying that a further allowance may be made to said minors out of the personal estate whereof the said deceased died seized—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

David Noyes, Administrator of the estate of Henry L. Noyes, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 46

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Joseph G. Cole, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Mary Staples, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Cole give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 46*

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ASA POOL,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DAVID NOYES.

Norway, March 7th, 1843. 46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOB HATHAWAY,

late of Dixfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ALFRED STONE.

Wilton, March 7th, 1843. 46

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JAMES HOOPER,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to GEORGE P. HOOPER.

Paris, March 7th, 1843. *46

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIS SAMPSON,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CEPHAS SAMPSON.

Norway, March 7th, 1843. 46

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL BARTLETT,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EZRA BARTLETT.

Oxford, March 7, 1843. *46

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Horsack, and Dr Lawton, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. G. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Pike.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. P. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolliff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bisse, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber suggests the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by orders of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions. Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.

62 COURT STEET 62

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

Dec 26, 1842. 3tif

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the first day of March next. The course of studies the same as in similar Institutions. Tuition, $2 50 a quarter, or 25 cents a week for a shorter time. Board reasonable.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 6th, 1843. 41

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 3tif

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb 14, 1843. 41

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, that is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright,* Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked impostors.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS."

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluble medicine.

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Livermore (Haine's Corner)* Samuel R. Nelson.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.	*Lovell,* James Walker.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.	*Mexico,* James L. Dolliff.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.	*Norway,* Wm. E. Goodnow.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood.	*Oxford,* Charles Durell.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris,* Thomas Crocker.
Canton, Holland & Austin.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield F. H. Dolliff.	*Porter,* John Higgins.
Fryeburg, H. G. Buswell.	*Rumford Point,* J. H. Wardwell
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Centre,* J. Graham.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Rumford Falls,* A. Bolster.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner,* Jeremiah Howe.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Sumner N.* L. & H. Crocker.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner,* J. Blake & Son.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Turner Centre,* Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health,* 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village. epoly18

Dec. 26, 1842. 1awtoloffice

6000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
1000 DO. BEANS,
1000 DO. FLAX SEED.

—WANTED IN EXCHANGE—

for all other goods at the lowest cash prices, at the Store of the subscriber in Norway Village, directly opposite the Office of Levi Wilson, Esq. and you will find a good Stock of

ENGLISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds,
HARD WARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, & GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
(Liquors excepted)

which they offer, in large or small quantities, at so low a rate that no one in the country can undersell them—Our motto is, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," therefore we give no credit, but sell for pay down, either Cash or Country Produce. Our goods were purchased at the present unprecedented low prices, and we are sold in Portland, as low as any other goods are sold in Portland.

Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 3tif

ONE PRICE STORE.

New Store and New Goods.

If you want to get your money's worth call at

HALL & DOW'S.

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, Nov. 1, 1843. tf 26

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

ANDOVER, MAINE.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞5003 LETTERS!!!!!☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to defy competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similes of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine —or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office,*

19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

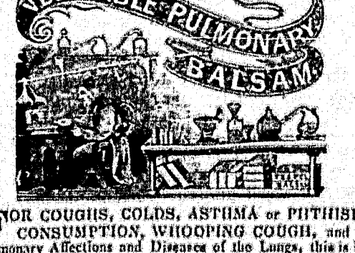
NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	——— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P Howe.
Norway,	W E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers.
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written a gnature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 51 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19